

Strike Price
Expressed in DEM, with 2 decimals.
Strike price intervals: 2 Pfennigs (2.32–2.34)
At least 11 closest-to-the-money (5 on each side)

Quotation
Premium in % of the GBP nominal, with 2 decimals.
Ex: 0.45% stands for 0.45 x 500 = GBP 225
In specific cases, premium with 3 decimals

Tick
Size: 0.01%
Value: 0.01 x 500 = GBP 5

Expiration
3 monthly + 3 quarterly expirations from March (H), June (M), September (U), December (Z)

Last Trading Day
Thursday following the 3rd Wednesday of expiration month at 9:00 am (New York time)

First Trading Day
First business day following an expiration date

Exercise
After settlement of a spot-fixing on the expiration date, automatic exercise of in-the-money options
Exercise: exchange of underlying currencies

Trading Hours
Open outcry: 9:15 am to 5:00 pm (Paris time)
THS (after hours trading): 5:00 pm to 9:15 am

DEM/ITL Option (MLI)

Type
European style

Underlying Interest
Spot currency transaction DEM against ITL

Contract Size
DEM 100,000

Strike Price
Expressed in ITL, without decimal.
Strike price intervals: Liras 10 (1070–1080)
At least 11 closest-to-the-money (5 on each side)

Quotation
Premium in % of the DEM nominal, with 2 decimals.
Ex: 0.45% stands for 100,000 x 0.45/100 = DEM 450
In specific cases, premium with 3 decimals

Tick
Size: 0.01%
Value: 0.01/100 x 100,000 = DEM 10

Expiration
3 monthly + 3 quarterly expirations from March (H), June (M), September (U), December (Z)

Last Trading Day
Thursday following the 3rd

Wednesday of expiration month at 9:00 am (New York time)

First Trading Day
First business day following an expiration date

Exercise
After settlement of a spot-fixing on the expiration date, automatic exercise of in-the-money options
Exercise: exchange of underlying currencies

Trading Hours
Open outcry: 9:15 am to 5:00 pm (Paris time)
THS (after hours trading): 5:00 pm to 9:15 am

List of Subjects in 17 CFR Part 30

Commodity futures, Commodity options, Foreign transactions.

Accordingly, 17 CFR Part 30 is amended as set forth below:

PART 30—FOREIGN FUTURES AND FOREIGN OPTION TRANSACTIONS

1. The authority citation for Part 30 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 2(a)(1)(A), 4, 4c, and 8a of the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. 2, 6, 6c and 12a.

2. Appendix B to Part 30 is amended by adding the following entry after the existing entries for the "Marche a Terme International de France" to read as follows:

APPENDIX B.—OPTION CONTRACTS PERMITTED TO BE OFFERED OR SOLD IN THE U.S. PURSUANT TO § 30.3(A)

Exchange	Type of contract	FR date and citation
*	*	*
Marche a Terme International de France.	Option Contracts on Great Britain Pound and the Deutsche Mark (GBP/DEM) and the Deutsche Mark and Italian Lira (DEM/ITL).	July 3, 1995; xx FR xx
*	*	*

Issued in Washington, D.C. on June 27, 1995.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 95–16230 Filed 6–30–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 102

[Docket No. 92P–0476]

Crabmeat; Amendment of Common or Usual Name Regulation

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the common or usual name regulation for crabmeat by adding "Brown King crabmeat" as the common or usual name for the species *Lithodes aequispina*. This amendment is in response to a citizen petition submitted by the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI).

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 2, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Spring C. Randolph, Office of Seafood (HFS–416), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–418–3160.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In the **Federal Register** of July 15, 1994 (59 FR 36103), FDA proposed to amend the common or usual name provisions for crabmeat, (§ 102.50 (21 CFR 102.50)), to provide that the common or usual name of crabmeat derived from the species *L. aequispina* is "Brown King crabmeat." The proposal was issued in response to a citizen petition submitted by ASMI. Previous to this rulemaking, § 102.50 provided that only the crabmeat from three species of the genus *Paralithodes* may be labeled as "King crabmeat." Interested persons were given until September 13, 1994, to submit comments.

II. Comments

FDA received one comment in response to the proposed amendment. That comment, submitted by a trade association supported the proposal and stated that establishing "Brown King crabmeat" as the common or usual name for the crabmeat will benefit

consumers by providing a consistent statement of identity for *L. aequispina*.

III. Conclusion

For reasons stated in the proposal and in the absence of comments objecting to the proposed amendment, FDA concludes that it is appropriate to revise § 102.50 by adding "Brown King crabmeat" as the common or usual name for the meat of *L. aequispina*. FDA notes that under section 403(b) and (i)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 343(b) and (i)(1)) and § 101.3 (b) (1) (21 CFR 101.3 (b)(1)), a food with a common or usual name established by regulation is misbranded if it is not identified by that name.

FDA is also making a minor revision in § 102.50, that is separate from this rulemaking. After publication of the proposal, the agency became aware that a change had been made in the accepted scientific designation for the species listed therein as *Paralithodes camtschatica*, and that it had not revised the regulation to reflect this change. Therefore, to maintain consistency with currently accepted scientific nomenclature, FDA is changing the spelling of the name of this species in § 102.50, to read *Paralithodes camtschaticus* (see American Fisheries Society Special Publication 17, "Common and Scientific Names of Aquatic Invertebrates from the United States and Canada: Decapod Crustaceans").

IV. Environmental Impact

The agency has previously considered the environmental effects of this rule as announced in the proposed rule of July 15, 1994 (59 FR 36103). No new information or comments have been received that would affect the agency's previous determination that there is no significant impact on the human environment and that an environmental impact statement is not required.

V. Analysis of Impacts

FDA has examined the impacts of the final rule under Executive Order 12866 and the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96-354). Executive Order 12866 directs agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity). The agency believes that this final rule is consistent with the regulatory philosophy and principles identified in the Executive

Order. In addition, the final rule is not a significant regulatory action as defined by the Executive Order and so is not subject to review under the Executive Order.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires agencies to analyze regulatory options that would minimize any significant impact of a rule on small entities. Because FDA did not receive any comments or new information on this issue, the agency certifies that the final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Therefore, under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, no further analysis is required.

List of subjects in 21 CFR Part 102

Beverages, Food grades and standards, Food labeling, Frozen foods, Oils and fats, Onions, Potatoes, Seafood.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 102 is amended as follows:

PART 102—COMMON OR USUAL NAME FOR NONSTANDARDIZED FOODS

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 102 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 201, 403, 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C 321, 343, 371).

2. Section 102.50 is amended by revising the table to read as follows:

§ 102.50 Crabmeat.

* * * * *

Scientific name of crab	Common or usual name of crabmeat
<i>Chionoecetes opilio</i> , <i>Chionoecetes tanneri</i> , <i>Chionoecetes bairdii</i> , and <i>Chionoecetes angulatus</i> , <i>Erimacrus isenbeckii</i>	Snow crabmeat.
<i>Lithodes aequispina</i>	Korean variety crabmeat or Kegani crabmeat.
<i>Paralithodes brevipes</i>	Brown King crabmeat.
<i>Paralithodes camtschaticus</i>	King crabmeat or Hanasaki crabmeat.
	King crabmeat. and <i>Paralithodes</i> Platypus.

Dated: June 26, 1995.

William B. Schultz,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 95-16207 Filed 6-30-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-F

21 CFR Part 558

New Animal Drugs For Use In Animal Feeds; Decoquinat; Technical Amendment

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendment.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to clarify the conditions of use in the approved new animal drug application (NADA) for Type C decoquinat cattle feed. This amendment was requested by the sponsor, Rhone-Poulenc, Inc.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 3, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Naba K. Das, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV-133), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301-594-1644.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the Federal Register of December 3, 1976 (41 FR 53002), FDA published a document reflecting approval of supplemental NADA 39-417V filed by Hess and Clark, Division of Rhodia, Inc., Ashland, OH, proposing safe and effective use of a 6 percent decoquinat premix for manufacturing a cattle feed used as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis. The supplemental NADA amended § 558.195(g)(2) (21 CFR 558.195(g)(2)) in the table to reflect the approval.

In the Federal Register of September 30, 1986, FDA published a document reflecting a change of sponsor of NADA 39-417 Deccox® (decoquinat) from Hess & Clark, Inc., to Rhone Poulenc, Inc. The new sponsor of decoquinat, Rhone-Poulenc, Inc., P.O. Box 125, Black Horse Lane, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, informed FDA that the regulation for use of Type C decoquinat cattle feed that reflects the conditions of use in its approved NADA were incorrect. Section 558.195(d) in the table in the entry for "22.7 mg per 100 lb * * *" provides the feeding level for the cattle feed. This information usually is provided in the "Limitations" column. The firm requested that the entry be revised to place the concentration of active ingredient in the "Decoquinat in grams per ton" column and the feeding level in the "Limitations" column. FDA concurs